

member may be formed of stainless steel or a superelastic NiTi type alloy with the latter preferably having a stable austenite phase at body temperature and exhibiting a stress induced austenite-to-martensite phase transformation. Proximal and distal sections of the core member may be formed of different materials so as to provide a stronger proximal section for greater pushability and a more flexible distal section to facilitate passage through tortuous anatomy. The distal section of the guidewire may have a flexible guide tip which is distal to the length on which the electrodes are mounted. The distal guide tip may have a helical coil which is disposed about the distal extremity of the core member or a separate shaping member, e.g., a ribbon, which extends from the distal extremity of the core member. The distal end of the core member or the separate shaping member may be manually shaped by the physician to facilitate steering the elongated sensing device within the patient's vasculature by torquing the proximal end which extends out of the patient during the procedure. A smooth rounded tip or plug is provided at the distal end of the coil to avoid damage to a blood vessel when being advanced through the patient's vascular system. Conventional guidewire construction may be employed. An electrode[-] may be provided on the distal end of the EP device and the core member is used to transmit electrical current to the electrode on the distal end.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

**Please add new claims 36-77 as follows:**

36. An electrophysiology device, comprising:

a) an elongated shaft having a proximal end, a distal end, and a distal shaft section with a proximal portion and a distal portion;